

SAROSI, Gyula

The Miskolc flyers are again among the first, Repules 14 no.11:7
N '61.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

Staff guard in the Dunaújváros club. Repules 14 no.12:6 D '61.

1. Felelos szerkeszto, "Repules".

SAROSI, Gyula

A visit to the "doctors" of parachutes. Repules 15 no.1:7 Ja '62.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

(Hungary—Parachutes)

SAROSI, Gyula

Worries and joys at Bekescsaba. Repules 15 no.2 F '62.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

An operational day on Harmashatarhegy. Repules 15 no.6:4 of cover
Je '62.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

More precise, more beautiful new exercises are needed. Repules
15 no.6:5 Je '62.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

Our salute to the 2d World Championship of Aircraft Stunt
Flying. Repules 15 no.7:3-4 J1 '62.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

And the ice has been broken! Repules 15 no.7:4 J1 '62.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

Introducing the participants of the stunt flying world
championship. Repules 15 no. 9:8 S '62.

1. "Repules" szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

The Budapest Parachutist Championship. Repules 15 no.10:13
0 '62.'

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

After the airfield has dried up. Repules 15 no.11:2 of cover N '62.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

"Modern flight" by Sandor Nagyvaradi. Reviewed by Gyula Sarosi.
Repules 15 no.11:7 N '62.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

The Flying Club of Industrial Apprentices is the best. Repules 15
no.12:6 D '62.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

Jozsef Szonyi. Repules 15 no.12:7 D 162.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

Jelenia Gora is the third. Repules 16 no.1:8 Ja '63,

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

A brave parachutist. Repules 16 no.1:14 Ja '63.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

National Championship of Parachutists. Repules 15 no.11:8-9 N '62.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

School of parachutists. Repules 15 no.11:14 N '62.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

The Captain Steinmetz Memorial Contest. Repules 16 no.2:3
F '63.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

The spring opening of aviation. Repules 16 no.5:5 My '63.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

The "Goba" is produced in assembly line. Repules 16.no.8:
4 of cover Ag: '63.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

The 1st Hungarian Stunt Flying Championship. Repules 16 no.11:
14-15 N '63.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

The 1st Hungarian Stunt Flying Championship. Repules 16 no.11:
2 of cover N '63.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

On the highly successful air show of Hungarian stunt fliers
in Vienna. Repules 16 no.7:8-9 J1 '63.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

Negotiations by the airlines of the Council of Mutual
Economic Assistance countries. Repules 17 no.3: 2 of cover
Mr '64.

1. "Repules" felelos szerkesztoje.

SAROSI, Gyula

An account of the 6th Czechoslovak International Skiing Contest.
Repulse 17 no.9:10-11 9 '64.

An illustrated report on the Vrchlabi contest. Ibid.:4 of cover.

SHAROSHI, D'yula [Sarosi, Gyula] (Budapesht, Vengriya)

Airplane modeling sport in Hungary. Kryn. rod. 16 no.8:29
Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Glavnyy redaktor zhurnala "Repyulesh".

SARO, S.

Spark counters and spark chambers with parallel plates. Acta r
nat Univ Com 9 no.6:1-38 '64

1. Chair of Nuclear Physics of Comenius University, Bratislava,
Smeralova 2A.

SARO, S.; HANUSKOVA, M.

Spark alpha counter. Acta r nat Univ Com 9 no.6:39-47 '64.

1. Chair of Nuclear Physics of Comenius University, Bratislava, Smeralova 2A (for Saro).

L 30916-66 FWI(m)/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6022915

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/66/000/001/0021/0021

AUTHOR: Saro, Stefan; Manuskova, Maria50
BORG: Department of Nuclear Physics, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Comenius University, Bratislava (Katedra jadrovej fyziky PFUK)TITLE: Scintillation counter of alpha particles

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, no. 1, 1966, 21

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation counter, alpha particle, oscillation

ABSTRACT: The article is an abstract of the authors' publication in Acta F.F.N. Univ. Comen. IX., 1, Physica, 1964. Properties of a counter designed for work in air at atmospheric pressures are discussed. Small differences in the distance of the electrodes from each other do not have a great influence on the accuracy of the counter. When the RH of the air decreased from 100% to 20% the efficiency of the counter decreased by 46%. The anode wire is subject to mechanical oscillation if the wire is too long with respect to its thickness. When the angle of impact of the alpha particles upon the cathode does not exceed 30° the results are not influenced by the angle of impact to a great extent. The efficiency with an increasing angle decreases, and at 90° is practically zero. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 110

UDC: 539.12.074.27 539.128.4

0915

0991

L 38339-66 EWT(m)/FCC/T IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6028002

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0045/66/000/001/0091/0096

AUTHOR: Saro, Stefan (Bratislava)

ORG: Department of Nuclear Physics, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Komensky University
Bratislava (Katedra jadrovej fyziky, Prirodovedocka Fakulta, Univerzita Komenskeho)

TITLE: Self-acting coincidence of spark counters

SOURCE: Matematicko-fyzikalny casopis, no. 1, 1966, 91-96

TOPIC TAGS: spark counter, electronic equipment/Rosenblum spark counter

ABSTRACT: S The paper, a provisional communication, describes the principle and arrangement and a case of threefold and fourfold self-acting coincidence of the Rosenblum type of spark counters. The resolving time moves from 10^{-4} sec to 10^{-8} sec according to the parameters of the device. [Based on author's Eng. abst.]
[JPRS: 36,845]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 20Feb65 / SOV REF: 002 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1

SAROSI, Imre

Thirty days in the United States; 17000 km by bus. Magyar vasut 6
no.24:5 15 D '62.

1. Fofelugyelo, a BVSC uszcinak mesteredzoje.

SAROSI, L.; KELEMEN, J.

Experiences with the injection work in the construction of the Budapest subway. p. 32.
(Melyepitestudományi Szemle, Vol. 7, no. 1/3, Jan./Mar. 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

SAROSI, L.

TECHNOLOGY

PERIODICAL: MELYEPI TESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE. Vol. 8, no. 8/9, Aug/Sept. 1958

Sarosi, L. A new kind of insulation of underground structures. p. 364.

Monthly List of East European accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 2,
February 1959, Unclass.

ROZHA, Laslo[Rozsa, Laszlo], dr., techn. (Budapest V, Jozsef A.u.8);
SHAROSHI, Layesh'[Sarosi, Lajos] ad'yunkt(Budapest XI, Muegyetem rkp 3)

Waterproofing by grouting of benonite in the tunnels of the Budapest
subways. Archiw hydrotech 8 no.4:545-554 '61.

1. Glavnyy inzhener proyektного instituta (for Rozsa) 2. Kafedra
vodnosnabzheniya i kanalizatsii (for Sarosi)

SAROSI, Lajos

Flood catastrophes. Technika 6 no.2:8-9 F '62.

SAROSI, Lajos

Improvement of the water economy of sand soils by means of
bentonite suspension. Musz elet 18 no.21:15 10 0 '63.

SAROSI, Lajos

Improvement of water household of sand soils by means of bentonite suspension. Hidrológiai közlöny 43 no.4:308-309 Ag'63.

1. Építőipari és Közlekedési Műszaki Egyetem II. Vízépítési Tanszéke, Budapest.

SAROSI, Lajos

History of a desert. Technika 9 no.4:11 Ap '65.

SAROSI, Laszlo, merpok (Pecs)

Forum of innovators. Ujit lap 12 no 2: 31 25 Ja '60.

SAROSI, SZILVIA

35. Influencing adsorption indication processes by organic solvents — J. Bognár, S. Sarosi. (*Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat* — Vol. 61, 1955, No. 5, pp. 149—154, 5 tabs.)

The functioning of adsorption indicators could be influenced to a considerable extent by organic solvents since the dielectric constant of the solvent-water system differs from that of pure water thereby changing the physico-chemical constants related to the adsorption phenomena. The usefulness of certain fluorescein derivatives (as phloxine, dibromofluorescein, eosin, diiodofluorescein, dimethyldiiodofluorescein, rose, bengal, erythrosin, iodoeosin) was extended in the argentometric titrations of halogens by using organic solvents with small dielectric constants. The p-dimethyl-amino-benzylidenethiocyanate proved to be adequate as indicator for the titration of iodide if a medium containing acetone and acetic acid was employed. The p-ethoxychrysoidin compound used as acid-base indicator in adsorption indicating processes ceases to function in a medium of small dielectric constant differing in this respect from the fluorescein derivatives yielding coloured precipitates with the silver ions.

RM

SAROSI, SZ.

HUNGARY / Physical Chemistry. Kinetics. Combustion. Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis. B

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 80705.

Author: Bongar J., Sarosi S.

Inst: Not given.

Title: Kinetics of Autooxidation of Iodine in the Solutions of Divalent Mercury Salts. Potentiometric Titration of Arsenic and Antimony with Potassium Iodate.

Orig Pub: Magyar. kem. folyoirat, 1957, 63, No 2-3, 46-52.

Abstract: The reaction equilibrium $I_2 / H_2O = IOH^- / H^+$ in solutions of $Hg(2^+)$ salts is shifted to the right as the result of I^- consumption in the formation of HgI_2 . Action of the Hg ions is analogous to that of Ag ions. IOH formed in the solutions of $Hg(NO_3)_2$ or $Hg(ClO_4)_2$ (0.001

Card 1/2

19

SAROSI, SZ.

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic
Substances.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 9, 1959, 31038.

Author : Boguar, J., Sarosi, Sz.

Inst :

Title : The Kinetics of Auto-Oxidation of Iodine in Solutions
of Divalent Mercury Salts.

Orig Pub: Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 17, No 1, 1-15.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

103

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry - Inorganic Analysis.

E

Abs Jour : Fef Zhur Khimiya, No 20 , 1959, 71218

solution, The obtained results are corrected by
0.05 ml. 1 ml 0.1 N.Hg(NO₃)₂ corresponds to 5.6205
mg Cd, 2.9470 mg Co, 2.9345 mg Ni, and 3.269 mg Zn.
-- I. Krishtofori

Card 3/3

BOGNAR, Janos, prof., dr.; SAROSI, Szilvia

Catalytic analysis. VII. Detection of submicro amounts of osmium with the use of the oxidation reaction of 3,3'-dimethyl naphthidine by potassium chlorate. Acta chimica Hung. 29.no.4:395-399 '61.

1. Department for Chemistry, Technical University for Heavy Industry, Miskolc, Egyetemvaros, Hungary.

(Catalysts) (Osmium)

BOGNAR, Janos; SARCSI, Szilvia

Catalytic analysis. VI. New sensitive catalytic reactions for the detection of osmium. (To be contd). Magyar kémiai folyóirat 67 no.2:193-198 My '61.

1. Miskolci Vegyipari Műszaki Egyetem Kémiai Tanszéke.

BOGNAR, Janos; SAROSI, Szilvia

Catalytic analysis. VII. Submicroanalytical detection of osmium by the oxidation of potassium chlorate of 3,3-dimethylnaphthidine. Magv kem folyoir 67 no.2:198-200 My '61.

1 Miskolci Mehezipari Muszaki Egyetem Kemiai Tanszeke.

BOGNAR, Janos; SAROSI, Szilvia

Catalytic analysis. IX. Detection of osmium in submicro quantity on the basis of its activating effect exerted on chlorate ion. Magy kem folyoir 68 no.2:53-54 F '62.

1. Nehézipari Műszaki Egyetem Kémiai Tanszéke, Miskolc.

BOGNAR, Janos, prof., dr. (Miskolc, Egyetemvaros, Hungary); SAROSI, Szilvia (Miss) (Miskolc, Egyetemvaros, Hungary)

Catalytic analysis. IX. Acta chimica Hung 35 no.1:23-27 '63.

1. Department of Chemistry, Technical University of Heavy Industry, Miskolc, Hungary.

BOGNAR, Janos; SARCSI, Szilvia

Mercurimetric indirect determination of cadmium, cobalt, nickel and zinc by means of their pyridine-rhodanide complexes. Magyar kem folyoir 65 no.1:28-30 Ja '59.

1. Nehezipari Muszaki Egyetem II. szamu Kemiai Tanszeke, Miskolc.

BOGNAR, Janos; SAROSI, Szilvia

Determination of iodide on the basis of its catalytic effect developed in the Ce(IV)-AS(III) reaction by means of the simultaneous comparative method. *Magy kem folyoir* 69 no.7:317-320 J1 '63.

1. *Neheziapri Muszaki Egyetem Kemiai Tanszeke, Miskoc-Egyetemvaros.*

24,1800
9.2180

36318

Z/057/62/000/002/010/015
E075/E535

AUTHOR:

✓ Šaroun, B.

TITLE:

Use of piezo-electric elements in measuring ultrasonic fields in liquids

PERIODICAL:

✓ Československý časopis pro fysiku, no.2, 1962, 160-164
+ 1 plate

TEXT:

Several types of piezo-electric probes and other equipment for measuring the intensity and frequency of ultrasonic fields in liquids and for measuring the acoustic output of ultrasonic sources are described and some information is given on experience gained with these probes. For temperatures up to 50°C Seignette salt twins are used which are protected against mechanical damage by means of protective coatings. Elements made of splinters of barium titanate are used for temperatures up to 70°C, in which the active element is 3 to 4 mm thick, 4 mm in diameter and polarized by an electric field of about 1.4 kV/mm. The sensitivity of piezo-electric probes depends to a great extent on the design, since this influences the mechanical damping. The probes were calibrated by comparison with dosimetric measurements of the static acoustic pressure and also by checking with some

Card 1/2

Use of piezo-electric elements ... Z/037/62/000/002/010/015
E073/E535

other metering methods. The sensitivity of the barium titanate probe was about 120 mV/W cm^{-2} . The sensitivity of probes with two Seignette salt twins was about ten times higher, i.e. 1.2 V/W cm^{-2} . The achieved measuring accuracy is about 5% of the measured value; the accuracy could be much higher if more accurate methods of calibration were available. A disadvantage of piezo-electric probes is their nonlinearity in the range of the resonance frequency. If distortion of the ultrasonic field by the probe is to be avoided, its dimensions should be lower than an ultrasonic wavelength and, according to some authors, it should even be less than $1/8$ th of the wavelength. There are 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Závody potravinářských a chladících strojů -
Výzkumný ústav Praha
(Food and Refrigeration Machinery Works - Research
Institute, Prague)

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1961

Card 2/2

VODRAZKA, Jan, inz.; SAROUN, Bohumil, inz.

Problems of baking in the high-frequency field. Prum potravin
14 no.7:378-382 J1 '63.

1. Zavody potravinarskych a chladicich stroju, n.p., Pardubice,
Vyzkumny ustav Praha.

HRADSKY, M.; SYROVY, K.; SAROUN, B.; PRIBORSKY, V.; KOZAK, J.

Thermoelectric cooling device for local hypothermia of the stomach.
Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 19 no.6:372-375 S '65.

1. I. interni klinika lekarske fakulty Karlovy University v Hradci
Kralove (prednosta prof. dr. F. Cernik); Zavody Vitezneho unora --
Vyzkumny ustav, Praha-Smichov.

L 39142-66 EWP(e)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6030370

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0017/66/055/003/0145/0149

AUTHOR: Svestka, Zdenek; Saroun, Bohumil (Engineer)

ORG: [Svestka] VUK, Panenske Brezany; [Saroun] VU ZVU, Prague

TITLE: Magnetostrictive characteristics of the magnetic soft alloys PY 36, PY 50 and CV 49

SOURCE: Elektrotechnicky obzor, v. 55, no. 3, 1966, 145-149

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic alloy, magnetostriction/PY 36 magnetic alloy, PY 50 magnetic alloy, CV 49 magnetic alloy

ABSTRACT: The article gives information about the results of long-term measurements to ascertain the magnetostrictive characteristics of the Czechoslovak magnetic soft alloys PY 36, PY 50 and CV 49. By systematic measurement of samples from current production the mean value of saturated magnetostriction was established and their dynamic characteristics were verified on magnetostrictive transducers with 30 cps. This paper was presented by Engineer, Candidate of Sciences J. Kubrycht. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 8 formulas and 2 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,811]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: 10Sep64 / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 001

UDC: 538.242

Card 1/1

SAROSIEK, J.; KLYS, B.

Observations on the tin content in the plants and soil of the
Sudetes. Acta soc botan Pol 31 no.4:737-752 '62.

1. Katedra Ekologii i Geografii Roslin, Uniwersytet, Wrocław,

SZEKELY, Vladimir; SAROSSY, Jozsef

An interference method for measuring the nonlinearity of television pictures. Kép hang 10 no. 3:80-83 Je '64.

SAROSSY, Jozsef

Electromagnetic forces. Magy fiz folyoir 12 no.5:439-452 '64.

1. Chair of the Theory of Electricity, Budapest Technical University.

SAROSTELEKY, Gyula, dr.

Induction of labor in toxemic patients by artificial membrane rupture. Magy. orv. lap. 26 no. 4: 240-246 J1 '63.

1. Budapest Főváros Tanácsa V.B. Schöpf-Merei Agost Korhaza (igazgató: Gergely Karoly dr.) szülészeti osztályának (osztályvezető főorvos: Tarjan György dr.) közleménye.

*

SAROSTIK, I. V.

"The Tropical Mollusk *Melanoies Tuberculatus* Mull. in Central Asia," Dok. AN, 60,
No. 1, 1948.

SAROV, Martin, inzh.

Development of the textile and dressmaking industries in the years of the people's rule. Tekstilna prom 13 no. 4:3-5 '64.

1. First Deputy Chairman, Committee of Light Industry, Sofia.

ŠAROVA, A.S.

Chemical composition of perennial grasses and their influence on soils
with grass in the rotation. Latvijas P.S.R. Zinātņu Akad. Vēstis '49,
No.8, 67-87. (MLRA 4:1)
(CA 47 no.21:11358 '53)

SAROVA, A.S.

U.S.S.R.

Transparent celluloid scales for agrochemical analyses of soils. J. Feiva, A. Sarova, and G. Rinkis. *Latvian SSR Zinatnu Akad. Pētījumi* No. 10 (Whole No. 87), 5-21 (in Russian; Latvian summary, 21-2). Transparent scales were prepd. from celluloid films, such as are used in x-ray photography, by painting films with suitably mixed colored India inks, so as to match colorations obtained in colorimetric determ. of soil characteristics. The scales performed satisfactorily to determ. of activity, available P, α -humates, β -humates, apocrenic acids, and compn. of humus groups.
Andrew Dravnieks.

SAROVA, I.

Certain shortcomings in control of venereal diseases. Prakt. lek.,
Praha 31 no. 1:18-19 5 Jan 1952. (CJML 22:3)

1. Of the Institute of Venereology of UNV of Prague.

SAROYAN, A.Ye.

Calculation of drill pipe thread joints in turbodrilling. Neft.khoz.
32 no.11:20-22 N '54. (MLBA 7:12)
(Oil well drilling)

SHNEYDEROV, Moisey Ruvimovich; ~~SABOYAN, Aleksandr Yervandovich;~~
ALLAKHVERDIYEVA, Valida Alikeydar; DADASHEV, B.B., kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; UDALYY, A.M., redaktor.

[Threaded joints for drill strings and oil well casings] Res'bovy
soedineniia buril'nykh i obsadnykh kolonn. Baku, Aznefteizdat,
1955. 172 p. (MLRA 8:11)
(Oil well drilling--Equipment and supplies)

SAROYAN, A. YE.

ALLAKHVERDIYEVA, V.A., inzhener; BABALYAN, N.A., inzhener; GUSHYNOV, M.A.,
inzhener; GOSHYNOV, S.B., inzhener; DADSHEV, B.B., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KORNEV, T.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; LUKOD'YANOV, I.B., inzhener;
MAMED'YAROVA, Z.D., inzhener; PIVOVAROV, I.F., inzhener; SAROYAN, A.Ye.,
inzhener; SHNYYDEROV, M.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHVARTSMAN, L.A., kand.
tekhn.nauk; ERLIKH, G.M., inzhener; AL'TMAN, T.B., red.izdatel'stva.

[Reference manual on pipes used in petroleum engineering] Spravochnik
po neftepromyslovym trubam. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.izd-vo نفت.
i nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1957. 446 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Pipe)

SAROYAN, A. Ye.

~~SAROYAN, A. Ye.~~

Determination of torques necessary for tightening drill pipe tool
joints. Azerb. neft. khoz. 36 no. 5:14-16 My '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Oil well drilling)

SAROYAN, A.Ye., Cand Tech Sci — (diss) "Study of the performance and problems of ^{the design} ~~connection~~ of lock ^{joints} ~~connections~~ of drilling pipes." Baku, 1958.

19 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Azerbaydzhon Order of Labo. Red Banner Industrial Inst in M.Azizbekov), 100 copies (KL,24-58, 120)

AUTHOR: Saroyan, A.Ye.

Sov/93-58-4-6/19

TITLE: Method of Calculating Casing Joints (Raschet muftovogo soyedineniya obsadnykh trub)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 4, pp 27-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that casing joint efficiency must be determined both by the strength of the casing and of the coupling. At present the tensile strength of casing joints is determined by Yakovlev's formula on the basis of the casing's strength under the root of the first engaged thread [Ref.1]. However, there are no formulas for calculating the tensile strength of a coupling at the critical cross section, i.e., at the last fully engaged thread. Therefore, the author made a study of casing joints under stress (Fig. 1). Fig. 2 shows that the threads of casing joints are subject to both axial and radial stresses. Fig. 3 shows the cross section of a casing joint under normal, tangential and radial tensile stresses. The author established values for the different stresses and developed the following formula for determining the load tolerance for couplings:

$$Q = \frac{\pi D_b S}{1 + 0.30 \frac{D_b}{dS \operatorname{ctg} (a + \mu) \sin a}}, \text{ where } Q = \text{total}$$

stress on the threaded joint, D = average diameter of the joint in the plane

Card 1/2

Method of Calculating Casing (Cont.)

Sov/93-58-4-6/19

of the last thread, b = wall thickness of the joint at the recess of the last thread, δ = angle between two sides of a thread, S = pitch of thread, d = average diameter of the last thread, and ϕ = angle of friction. In developing this formula the author made use of Professor N.Ye. Zhukovskiy's law on load distribution in threads [Ref.3]. The author's formula was substantiated by experimental data (Table 1) obtained by M.R. Shneyderov [Ref.2] of the AzNII Institute. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 4 Soviet references.

Card 2/2 1. Pipe fittings--Mathematical analysis

SAROYAN, A^YE.; KASIMOV, I.F.

Jamming of collar threaded joints. Azerb. neft. khoz. 38 no.3:38-40
Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Pipe)

TER-GRIGOR'YAN, A.I., inzh.; AVETISYAN, A.A., inzh.; GASAN-DZHALALOV, A.B., inzh.; GUKHMAN, M.I., inzh. [deceased]; DAVTYAN, S.Kh., inzh.; DADASHYEV, B.B., kand.tekhn.nauk [deceased]; DANIYELYANTS, A.A., inzh.; DEIDUSENKO, G.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; IOANESYAN, R.A., inzh.; KARASIK, I.Ye., inzh.; KULIYEV, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; KULI-ZADE, K.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; LANGLEBEN, M.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MADERA, R.S., inzh.[deceased]; MIKHAYLOV, V.R., inzh.; MURADOV, I.M., inzh.; POLYAKOV, Z.D., inzh.; PROTASOV, G.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SAROYAN, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; SEID-RZA, M.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; TARANKOV, V.V., inzh.; FRIDMAN, M.Ye., inzh.; SHNEYDEROV, M.R., kand.tekhn.nauk; YAIISHNIKOVA, Ye.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHTEYN-GEL', A.S., red.izd-va

[Driller's handbook] Spravochnik burovogo мастера. Izd.2., ispr. 1 dop. Baku, Azerbaidzhanskoe gos.izd-vo neft.i nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry, 1960. 783 p. (Oil well drilling) (MIRA 13:5)

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Effect of heating temperature on the deformation of production casings.
Neft. khoz. 38 no.11:15-17 N '60. (MIRA 14:4)
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SAROYAN, A.Ye.; KASIMOV, I.F.; RASULOV, R.A.

Cause of seizing of tool joints. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft'
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1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova.
i Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanogo
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(Oil well drilling)

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I.G., tekhn. red.

[Principles of designing drill columns] Osnovy rascheta buril'-
nykh kolonn. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-
toplivnoi lit-rý, 1961. 171 p. (MIRA 15:1)
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KARPINSKAYA, N. A.; SAROYAN, A. Ye.; SHNEYDEROV, M. R.; BARANOV, M. I.;
KOVALEV, M. K.

Reviewing standards for drive pipes and their unions. Standarti-
zatsiia 26 no.10:21-22 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Pipe, Steel—Standards)

SAROYAN, A.Ye.; KASIMOV, T.F.

Permissible axial loads for casing strings a topic for
discussion. Neft.khoz. 41 no. 1:29-32 Ja '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

SHAROVAN, A. Ye.

Determining the permissible internal pressure in casing strings.
Ref. know. 41 no. 11:23-25 E '63. (MIRA 17:7)

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effect of temperature and pressure. Neft. khoz. 43
no.8:36-39 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

KASUM-ZADE, D.S.; SAROYAN, A.Ye.; ARUTYUNOV, B.I.

Effect of temperature and pressure on casing strings. Azerb. neft.
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USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53692

Author : Saroyan, K.M.

Inst : Armenian Scientific Research Institute for Agriculture

Title : The Seed Productivity of Different Alfalfa Populations
in the Armenian SSR

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Arm. n.-i. in-t zemled.,
1957, No 2, 19-20

Abstract : This article cites the results of 1952-1953 experiments
on the seed productivity of the varieties and popula-
tions of alfalfa. The results of the studied testify
to the greater yield of seeds in the local populations
of Armenian alfalfa and they also testify to its greater
fertility in comparison with the imported varieties. --
N.B. Borisova.

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Problems of radiation chemistry in aqueous solutions. *Annales
chimie* 17 no.1:44-82 Ja-Mr '62.

TACHÉ, Alina; DRAFTA, Denise; SARPE, Maria

Method of determination of 17-hydroxycorticosteroids
(Appleby-Norymberski) and use of it in some cases of
adrenal cortex pathology. Stud. cercet. endocr. 15
no.5:445-450 '64.

NAZDRAVAN, Ilie, ing. (Craiova); TOMA, Gheorghe, ing. (Craiova);
SARPE, Marius, ing. (Craiova); RADULESCU, Costin, ing. (Craiova)

Construction, technological, and manufacturing principles
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reaching 1600 kva and 35 kv. Electrotehnica 10 no.12:441-
449 D '62.

1. Uzinele "Electroputere", Craiova.

ROMANIA

N. CARPE, Scientific Director (director stiintific), Fundulea, Bucharest

"Regarding Agrotechnical Production of Double Hybrid Corn."

Bucharest, Natura Seria Biologie, Vol 14, No 6, Nov-Dec 1962; pp 42-50.

Abstract: Although corn grows well in virtually all of Rumania, its production per hectare under the pre-war regime did not go above 1200 Kg.; the double hybrid strain was introduced in 1957; was cultivated on 1 million hectares in 1962; planned 3 million in 1963; production is up to 8000 per hectare. Data are given of the last 5 years from various areas of Rumania, correlating production with strain, fertilization and irrigation practices, plant density, soil type, application mode, concentration and type of pesticide. Five tables, 8 photographs.

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CA SARPY, N.

Polarographic determination of *p*-aminosalicylic acid
Sara Sarpyard (Chem. Pharm. Natl. Corp., Bratislava,
Czechoslovakia). *Chem. Zvesti* 4, 80-1 (1950). The height of the O
max. does not depend on the amt. of the KCl soln. and
how long this soln. stands. Addn. of Na *p*-aminosalicylate
(1) into the KCl soln. decreases proportionally the height
of the O max. The suppressive ability of 1 does not
depend on time. Jan Miska

CA SARPY, N.

Polarographic determination of substituted phenylketones. Ivan Jelo, Nora Sarpy, and Jozef Turchyna (Výzkumný farm. ústav Chem. záv., Bratislava, Czech.). Chem. Zvesti 5, 133-44(1961).—Compds. which can be converted by acetylation in derivs. contg. a methylphenylketone type structure can be detd. polarographically. The detn. is carried out in an acetate buffer soln. at pH = 4.2. Their surface tension is the same as that of acetophenone (-1.7 v.). Ephedrine, acetophenone, 4-aminoacetophenone, acetanilide, acetylsalicylic acid, atropine were detd. by this method. Acetylation is carried out with Ac_2O present in excess at the boiling temp. for several hrs. J. Mlicka

SÁRPY, NORA

CZECH

✓ Polarographic determination of substituted phenyl methyl ketones. II. (Ván Jozse and Nora Sárpý (Vyzkumný ústav farm. Bratislava, Czech.). ~~Chem. Abstr.~~ 5, 858-81(1951); cf. C.A. 46, 3459h. By boiling Ac₂O in great excess of tropine and cocaine, derivs. of phenyl methyl ketones (I) are formed which can be detd. polarographically in acetate buffer soln. at pH 4.2. The polarographic activity of I is caused by substitution on the benzene ring but the tropine ring does not participate in the reaction. About 0.5 mg. of the material can be detd. polarographically. J. M.

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USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused by Bacteria and
Fungi

R

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 88232

Author : Sarra-Yefimova V.I.

Inst : Omsk Veterinary Institute

Title : Modifications of the Intestinal Nerve Apparatus in Paratyphoid of Swine

Orig Pub : Tr. Omskogo vet. in-ta, 1957, 15, 29-42

Abstract : In terms of nerve cells and nerve tissues of the gastrointestinal tract, morphologic changes do not present specific characteristics for the given infection but are of a degenerative and necrotic nature. Degenerative changes of nerve cells appear as swellings, as hemogenization of neuroplasms, as chromatolysis, and as granular disintegration of the neurofibrillar apparatus, as well as a melting of the entire cell. Nuclei of affected nerve cells are subjected to swelling, to hyperchromatosis, to cirrhosis, to karyorrhexis, and to karyolysis. In connection with the

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AUTHORS: Sarrak, V.I., and Entin, R.I. (Moscow)

TITLE: Irreversible Temper Brittleness^{1b} in Constructional Steels

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 6, pp 73-82 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The object of the present investigation was to study the connection between the temper brittleness in certain steels and the process of decomposition of martensite. The experimental materials comprised several constructional, alloy steels (20KhG, 20S2G3, 20KhN4, 07KhN5M, 17KhN5M, 35S2G3, 55S2G3, 50KhG, 37KhN4SV) and two alloy irons (02KhN4 and 02Kh7). An induction furnace was used for melting, and the ingots (25 kg) were forged at 1150 °C into 14 x 14 mm rods, from which standard, notched-bar test pieces for impact tests were prepared, the notches being cut after the heat treatment. All specimens were oil-quenched from 1100 °C, and then cooled in liquid nitrogen in order to reduce to minimum the proportion of the retained austenite. After tempering at various temperatures in the 200-650 °C temperature range, hardness, impact strength, coercivity, and the width of the X-ray diffraction lines

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(lines (211) of the α -phase) which indicated the proportion of decomposed martensite, were measured. The impact tests were carried out at temperatures determined for each alloy by a series of preliminary tests conducted at various temperatures on specimens tempered at 200 °C; the temperature at which lowest impact strength was obtained was chosen as the test temperature for that particular alloy. Electron microscopy was also used for studying the structure of the experimental alloys while the character of fracture was studied with the aid of an optical microscope, after chromium-plating the fractured surfaces in order to facilitate their examination. Some of the obtained results are reproduced in Fig 1, where the impact strength (α_k , kg/cm²), width of the X-ray diffraction lines ($B \times 10^{-3}$, rad), coercivity (H_C , Oe) and Rockwell hardness (R_C) are plotted against the tempering temperature (°C) for steels 20KhG (Fig 1a) and 20S2G3 (Fig 1b). All the investigated materials were found subject to temper brittleness, the critical tempering temperature range varying with the nature of the alloying additions. Thus, the critical tempering

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temperature for steels 20S2G3, 35S2G3, 50S2G3, 37KhN4SV, was higher than that for steel 20KhG; this is in agreement with the published data (Ref 5) according to which additions of silicon and particularly silicon plus tungsten, raise the critical tempering temperature. It was found that the onset of temper brittleness does not coincide with the beginning of the process of decomposition of martensite; thus, for instance, decomposition of martensite in steels 37KhN4SV, 35S2G3, and 50S2G3 begins at 200 °C, while temper brittleness does not develop below 300 °C. Generally speaking, the decrease in the width of the X-ray diffraction lines is accompanied by a decrease in the coercivity of the material; this is particularly noticeable in steel 20S2G3 (Fig 1a) in which there is a simultaneous, sharp decrease in the width of the X-ray diffraction lines, coercivity, hardness, and impact strength. Owing to the presence of silicon and the low carbon content, decomposition of martensite in this steel begins at a temperature above 350 °C. In the next series of experiments, the kinetics of the onset of temper brittleness was studied. ✓

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The results for steel 20S2G3 are reproduced in Fig 2, where R_C , B , and α_k are plotted against time (h) at the tempering temperature, the experimental points marked by circles, triangles and squares corresponding to tempering temperatures of 300, 350 and 400 °C, respectively. It will be seen that in the case of this steel, decreasing the rate of decomposition of martensite brought about a deceleration of the onset of temper brittleness; thus, after 20 hours at 300 °C, the width of the X-ray diffraction lines remained practically unchanged, and so did the impact strength. When the duration of tempering was increased, both the width of the X-ray diffraction lines and impact strength gradually decreased. The significant fact is that while steel 20KhN4 is subject to temper brittleness, this weakness does not develop in iron, containing the same alloying additions and tempered under the same conditions. It is true that the impact strength of the 02Kh7 iron decreased after tempering at 400 °C, this effect being accompanied by a slight increase in hardness; however, the decrease in the impact strength in this case is a result of

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precipitation hardening (secondary hardness) due to decomposition of the α -phase and subsequent formation of finely dispersed carbides whose coalescence is inhibited, owing to the high chromium content. In the case of the 02KhN4 iron, in which (owing to its lower chromium content) no secondary hardening takes place, no decrease in the impact strength after tempering was observed. Examination of the fracture of specimens of the 20KhG steel, embrittled by tempering at 300 or 350°C and tested for impact strength at room temperature, showed that in this case brittle fracture takes place predominantly along the grain boundaries, this applying particularly to specimens tempered at 350 °C (Fig 3). Specimens of the same steel, tempered at 250 °C (i.e. below the critical tempering temperature) and tested at -90 °C, failed, in a brittle manner, across the grains (Fig 4). Electron microscope examination of the structure of steel 20KhG, tempered at 300 °C, revealed that the carbide phase is precipitated mainly at the grain boundaries; this effect is particularly noticeable in specimens tempered at 350 °C, in which carbides,

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precipitated at the boundaries of the martensite crystallites as well as at the boundaries of the original austenitic grains, formed in some cases continuous intergranular layers (Fig 5). (A similar effect was observed in specimens tempered at 400 °C in which, in addition to carbide particles precipitated in the interior of the grain, there were large agglomerates of carbides at the boundaries of the austenitic grains and martensite crystallites). Since proneness to temper brittleness can be revealed also by tensile tests, conducted under conditions inhibiting the plastic deformation, a series of room temperature tensile tests was carried out on grooved specimens of steels 20KhG and 20S2G3 (diameter - 10 mm, depth of the groove - 2.25 mm, root radius - 0.34 mm) that had been preliminarily tempered at various temperatures. It was found that the decrease in the impact strength due to brittleness is accompanied by a decrease in U.T.S. of the grooved specimens; thus, U.T.S. of steel 20KhG tempered at 350 °C (i.e. within the critical tempering temperature range) was 170 kg/mm² against 230 kg/mm² for specimens

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tempered at 200 °C (i.e. below the critical temperature, and 220 kg/mm² for material tempered at 400 °C (i.e. above the critical temperature); similar results were obtained for steel 20S2G3. In the next series of experiments, the effect of small additions of aluminium and boron was investigated. The experimental materials were prepared by melting steel 20KhG, pouring part of the melt, and then adding to the remaining portion of the melt 0.15-0.30% Al or 0.002-0.003% B; thus, it was ensured that the materials prepared in this manner were similar in all respects except for the presence or absence of aluminium or boron. The results of comparative tests are reproduced in Fig 6, where the impact strength of the 20KhG steel, Al-free (curves 2 and 4) and containing 0.15% Al (curves 1 and 3), tempered at 250 °C (curves 1 and 2) or 350 °C (curves 3 and 4) is plotted against the test temperature. Fig 7 shows similar curves for steel 20KhG, containing 0.0018% B and tempered at 200, 300, 350, 425 and 475 °C (curves 1 to 5, respectively). It will be seen that addition of aluminium or boron lowers the temperature

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of cold-shortness (the transition temperature) of steel 20KhG, tempered at low temperatures. However, these additions do not prevent the onset of temper brittleness, which can be revealed by impact strength at sub-zero temperatures. Since it was found that the size of the austenitic grains in Al-bearing steel was smaller than that in the Al-free material, the obtained results confirmed the hypothesis (Ref 14) that the beneficial effect of aluminium addition is due to its effect on the size of the austenitic grains. This does not apply in the case of the B-bearing steels, in which the size of the austenitic grains was slightly higher than that in the B-free material, and the present authors offer the following explanation of the beneficial effect of this element. When steel 20KhG is oil-quenched, a partial decomposition of the unstable austenite takes place in the upper zone of the intermediate transformation range; in the presence of boron, which increases the stability of austenite, this partial transformation does not take place; since the products of the transformation in the upper zone of the intermediate transformation range

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become cold-short at higher temperatures than a material characterized by martensitic structure, introduction of boron should lower the upper temperature limit of the cold-shortness range. Isothermal transformation curves revealed that addition of boron increases the incubating period of the transformation in the pearlitic and intermediate ranges; the data provided by these curves were used to determine the heat treatment of specimens employed in experiments carried out to check the hypothesis outlines in the preceding paragraph. The specimens of a B-bearing steel were heated to 1100 °C and then transferred for 20 sec to a salt bath, maintained at 400 °C (whereby transformation of 5% austenite was attained), after which they were water-quenched, cooled in liquid nitrogen, and tempered at 250 °C for 1 hour. Impact tests carried out at various temperatures revealed that identical impact strength/temperature curves were obtained for the B-bearing specimens heat-treated in the manner described above and for the B-free material, oil-quenched and tempered at 250 °C. It is stated, in the conclusions, that since the temper brittleness is closely

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